THE NEW PARTY?

Hints from Dissatisfied Politicians.

PEOPLE WHO WANT A CHANGE

Exciting Interview with General Butler-General Sickles' Views.

Tammany and Anti-Tammany on a Party Break.

The project of a new national Union party appears to have a real foundation. Professional politicians and wire-pullers fight shy of the subject in fear of losing one hold on patronage without securing another. Confidentially, however, some of the most sagacious admit that a judicious distribution of patronage in the orth on the same plan that Mr. Hayes has pursued in the South would attract to his standard a large follow-ing from the democratic ranks. With the masses the The impression prevails that the course pursued by the President in the Southern States is just, nd that he should be indersed without regard to former party ties. The leading representative of the Irish democracy said to the HERALD reporter yester-

ay:-"We want peace and brotherly love among the sections. Hayes has secured this to the country in two short months, and whether this is called democracy or republicanism don't matter. It is what the people demanded, and they will inderse the President for giving it to them."

WHAT AN ANTIQUE BOURBON TRINKS.

A democrat of ancient prominence and renown known as one of the most sagacious observers of the political connections with the South give him unusual opportunities for knowing the current of public feeling in that section said:—
"If Hayes would give the New York democrats a

few prominent positions in the Post Office, Custom House and Assay Office he could split the democratic party of this city fore and att. The reason why could do so is simply this. There are number of men in this city to-day to worked hard for Tilden, got nothing for it, got sick of Tilden, are now out of work, are on the brink of starvation, and, seeing the course things have taken, have no scruple in exchanging their democracy for national unionism. Hayes they are satisfied is doing more to carry out democratic principles than

A MOVEMENT THAT IS ON POOT.

It is understood that a combination is already being formed between the anti-Tammany democrats and republicans to control the city offices and the Sepatorial and Assembly districts, and that this combination includes nearly all democrats who favored the Omnibus bill. Such a local party could not fail to be an important factor in the general national Union movement. In former years such combinations were not permanent, oecause the two parties were really divided by well defined and national issues, especially by those concerning the South; but now that moderate democrats and republicans agree in supporting Hayes' Southern policy, there is no reason, according to what the most sagacrous observers say, why the amalgamation should not be general and permanent.

DISCOUNSE OF THE POLITICIANS.

the most sagacious observers say, why the amaigamation should not be general and permanent.

Discourse of the Folliticals.

In the rotunds of the Astor House yesterday an unusual congregation of politicians discussed the political situation, and chiefly the prospects of a new party. The Tammany politicians scouted the idea of a new party, but yot betrayed an apprehension as to the loaves and shoes in the future. The anti-Tammany men, like Senators Morrissy and Bixbey, said little for publication, but evidently enjoyed the prospective discomfiture of the Tammanyties. Congressman Muller decline to say what he thought about the new party, for the reason that he knew mothing about it and did not want to knew and the present party was good enough for him.

PRINCE NERRYESW WITH HER MUTLER.

General Henjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, strived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday night and most of yesterday was engaged in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific versus the Western Union Telegraph Company in relation to a patent for duplex telegraphing, claimed by the former company. It was late in the afternoon when, by permission of Mr. T. A. Majur, the private secretary of General Butler, of Massachusetts, the reporter of the Herald was permitted to wait a couple of hours in room No. I of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see the General himself. When he did see the General the following remarkable conversation ensued:—

BUTLER (with a root,dabout cout, a salmon colored yest, a big black sallor's tie and an insolent swagger in his gait, waiking about the room)—Where is this fellow of the press that wants to interview me.

HERALD REPORTER (taking the whole proceeding by way of a pick of the General's)—I am the fellow, General, and pornaps you may remember—

way of a 19ke of the General's;—I am the fellow, General, and perhaps you may remember—
BUYLEE-I remember nothing. Damn the whole press. I'll have no interview, and I'll—
REFORTER (a little over-ome)—I simply wished to ask you, General, if you have heard of the new party that report says has been—

But you, teneral, it you have heard of the new party, that report says has been.

BUTLER-Damn the report. There is no new party, I have had enough of reports and of newspaper men, and when you just go away you'll go down and write three columns of an interview with me that never took place, and I'll be damned if I stand it. You

voive grave consequences in the near political future. After so many sacrifices the North will never be satisfied with anything less than complete security and protection for persons of all shades of opinions irrespective of party, race or color." Now that the old rebei elements are masters of the situation in the Southern States if they show themselves really capable of seil government all will be well. If not, the first chapter of reconstruction is closed only to open the second.

of sell government all will be well. If not, the first chapter of reconstruction is closed only to open the second.

THE THERATENED REVOLT.

"In regard to the threatened revolt of Senators Morion, Cameron, Coaking and Blaine I will say that I see no probability of any such movement. These gentlemen may not be altogether in accord with the President's views, but the differences of opinion that may exist would not justify an erganized opposition to the administration, still less any factions movement dividing the republican party. Probably these eminent leaders differ among themselves as much as they differ with the President. Senator Morton's recent letter is an ingenious essay, endeavoring to reconcice the President's course with the radical republican views of which the Senator is the leading exposent. Blaine is a bold and advoit leader, not likely to head a revolt unleas success is planny foreshadowed. Altiough President Hayes' policy may be regarded as an experiment as yet there is a strong current of popular opinion demanding that it have a fair trail unemberrassed b, his rivals for the nomination.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

"I do not think,' said the General. "that Mr. Evarts has had much time to devote to the consideration of the foreign policy of the government, being so much absorbed in pressing home questions. Of course, he is not unmindful of the American interests which would be involved if the war in Europe becomes general, implicating the great maritime Powers. In that event, if this country can command respect for the rights of neutrals it would enjoy a carrying trade our commercial prosperity. But it depends on England—our commercial rival—to say whether the war shall be general or mot. Disruell accms ambitions to revive the traditions of Pitt, Cathereagh and Palmerston, and would, no doubt, like to signalize here the war shall be general or mot. Disruell accms ambitions to revive the traditions of Pitt, Cathereagh and Palmerston, and would, no doubt, like to signalize here leade

Russia will be left froe to deal with Turkey as she pleases.

The General stated that he took no part in local politics and was quite content to let those who are managing them sunt themselves.

The democratic leaders propose to meet and baulk the new party movement in this State by confining the campaign this fail entirely to State issues, in which the indorsement of the course of Governor Robinson will be a leading feature. They hope in this way, as a member of the State Committee said to-day, to keep their party together and gain strength from the republicans who are gratified with the governmental economy enforced by Robinson's vetoes. They say that the new party camout get headway time enough to enter into the contest this fall, and that before another election comes round the republican administration will certainly take some step in harmony with the previous practices of the party which will alienate all democratic support from Hayes.

RHODE ISLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR

IMPOSING INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AND GREAT POPULAR ENTRUSIASM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29, 1877. Inauguration day passed off with great éclat, and this ancient city has never seen a finer military procession.

Her citizens have reasons for being proud of what the day brought forth, for "new Newport has a Governor of her own," as her inhabitants express it. The nty was full of strangers, who have left no little cash This morning Governor Lippitt, the retiring incum-

bent, and the members of the Legislature were escorted to the State House, where the Legislature subsequently opened in due form. After appointing a committee to count the votes both houses adjourned thit three o'clock.

O'clock.

DINNER AND SPRECUES.

In the meantime the city's guests, the Providence Light Infantry, were direct at the Ocean House, and, after the due discussion of the Viands, briof remarks were made by Colenci Goddard, of the Light Infantry; Colonel Powel, of the Newport Artiflery; Governor Lippitt, General Vogdes, in command of Fort Adams, and Lieutenant Commander Seitridge, United States Navy. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Rigginson presided. Letters of regret were read from Governor Van Zandt and Captain Broeze, in command of the torpedo station. Officers from Fort Adams and the torpedo station and many leading citizens of the State were present.

PROCESSION.

After dinner various military companies, with troops from Fort Adams, including Light Battery K, with gun carriages, assembled in front of the State House and, after the result of the ollicial count was announced from the barcony of the State House in the ancient form by Sergeant-at-Arms, line was formed and the procession surfed along the fine of march. No little enthury as annaceted, the lades waving handkerchiefs and the opposite sex cheering the new Governor.

flovernor.
Thousands of people were at the wharf to bid the visiting military companies goodby at the close of the day's proceedings. All the hotels and boarding houses have been juil. To-morrow evening Governor Van Zandt gives a reception.

GENERAL BUTLER ANSWERED.

Mr. Wayne McVeagh, of this city, has addressed i letter to General Butler in reply to the letter from the latter gentleman to Marshal Pitkin, of New Orleans. The letter contradicts many of the statements contained in General Butler's communication, particularly with regard to the use of money, and declares that he (McVeagh) awaits with confidence and pride the judgment of the American people on the labors of the late commission in Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

HARRISHURG, May 29, 1877. The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day and decided to hold the State Convention at Harrisburg August 29.

Illaro had cough of reports and of newspaper units, the cought of reports and of newspaper units, the collision of an interview with no that hever took piece, and I'll be demand if I stand it. Yet is not took piece, and I'll be demand if I stand it. Yet is not controlled to the controlled interview with no that hever took piece, and i'll be demand if I stand it. Yet is not controlled in the controlled interview of the piece and it is not took piece and it is not an own piece and it is not took piece and it is not to

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1877.

AN INCIDENT OF THE KEMPER COUNTY (MISS.) TRAGEDY-KILLING OF A BRITISH CITIZEN-CURIOUS INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

A rather curious international question is involved in the recent dreadful tragedy in Kemper county, Miss., and one which is likely to puzzle the State Department not a little. Those who remember the details of the affair will recall the name of a Mr. A. McCielland as one of the killed. Now, this Mr. McClelland was an elderly gentleman, a native of Scotland and a British subject. When the Sheriff of Kemper county formed his posse comitatus on the eventful day that the Chisholms and the other alleged participants in the assassination of Gully were arested he summoned McClelland, among others, to make one of the force to guard the prisoners. It is is just as liable as a citizen to be called upon by the Sheriff to assist in securing the preservation of the national obligation. Since the massacre, however, the attention of the British government has been called to the fact that one of its subjects has lost his life in an

So far the testimony adduced is not clear upon the point whether McClelland fell in resisting the assault of the mob upon the jail or was subsequently slain in cold blood when overwhelmed by the mob. He had started to go away from the jall and had mingled with the crowd outside. In the first case his death, while a matter of regret, would not have been the subject of govern-mental interference. He would have died in the discharge of a duty which the resident of any civilized country is liable to be called upon to perform—namely, that of aiding the of the public peace. But if his taking off is an act of assassination the British government, which spent a hundred millions of dollars to rescue a couple of English prisoners in the hands of the Abyssinian King. some sort of satisfaction. It was of course necessary to prove that McClolland was a British subject, and this fact has been pretty clearly established by the British Consul at New Orleans, who made the inquiry into the case. As already said, there is a discrepancy in the testimony as to whether his death was in the regular course to the scherge of a public duty or the result of a lawless act on the part of one or more people constituting part of a responsi-ble community. But enough is known to warrant the British government in asking of the warrant the British government in asking of the United States that a proper investigation shall be made into the circumstances attending McClelland's death, and an official request to that effect has been made to Mr Evaris, to which he has within a few days returned answer that due inquiry will be made. The question now arisos, Can the federal government coerce the government of the state of Mississippi to make the lovestigation, and, if not, and if Great Britain should discover that McCleiland had been assassinated and insist upon referes, what would be the niternative of the United Signes? It is altogether unikely, of course, that anything serious will ever come of the matter, but the complication as it stands is a good subject for the law schools to debate.

THE DISTILLERS' WAR.

DETAILS OF THE TROUBLES IN LEE COUNTY, VA. -- REPORT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICER.

The following is the full report of the recout internal revenue troubles in Lee county, Va., made to Collector Rives and forwarded by him to the Internal Revenue Office in this city. It is from Deputy Collector Josian and dated Bristol, Va., 24th inst :--

office in this city. It is from Deputy Collector Josiyn and dated Bristol, Va., 24th inst.:—

THE COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

On the 14th of the present mouth, while I was at Joneswille, I made a partial report of a raid that Deputy Marshal Austin and myself had made on the night of the 12th, with a promise that I would make a full report when I reached my office, which I now proceed to do. In compliance with your instructions, dated April 6, 1877, I have the shore to report that while on my way to Lee county on business I met Deputy Marshal Austin and two men, Charles A. Bitting and Edward Tailey, and upon information I had obtained we at once planned a raid upon the illicit distillers of Lee county. We arrived at Jonesville on Friday night, the 11th, and on Sasurday bight, the 12th, assisted by Deputy Seriff W. S. Doyle and a posse of ten citizens we made a raid upon the illicit distillers in the locality known as Biackwater Creek, and succeeded in arresting six persons and seizing four large whiskey distilleries that were being carried on illicitly, three of them localed on Blackwater creek, and one on Wallin's Creek.

The names of the persons arrested are Oliver Brewer, Eb Brewer, George Brewer, Whitt Duvalt, Jerry Mullins and Wash Lovishay. On the morning after the arrests and selzures were made, while on our way to the Jonesville (Lee county) Court House with the prisoners and captured atilis, we were intercepted on the road by a boosy of armed men, probably fifteen in number, who had placed themselves on each side of the road at a gap that we were compelled to pass through. This party was led by Richard Brewer, and John Duvalt, the brother of George and Ell Brewer, and John Duvalt, the brother of Went Duvalt, who

through. This party was led by Richard Brewer, a son of Oliver and brother of George and Ell Brower, and John Duvalt, the brother of Whitt Duvalt, who endeavored to stop us and threatened to fire upon us if we did not release the prisoners and stills. This we declined to Ce, and went through the gap without being fired upon, but would have been entirely at their mercy but for tno prisoners, who were so placed that they might beip stop some of the builets had the desperadoes fired upon us. After we crossed the Powell's River they did fire upon us, but did no damage, and we lodged the prisoners and stills safely in the jull at Jonesville and placed a guard over it. The clitzens who went with us and assisted us, and who live on Wallin's Creek, below where we captured the distillery that was located on that creek, then returned home that they might get some rest and be ready to resume their usual avocations the next day.

***MEMBER OF POSSE ATTACKED.**

On the following day, Monday, the 14th, near sunset, and while they were at work in their cornfields, with only sufficient notice to enable them, some six in number, to get together, they were attacked by an armed body of men, numbering twenty-six, and one of their number, Jesse Vandewinter, was mortally wounded and has since died. The little party of citizens lought manituily, and being reinforced by four others drove the murderers to the mountains, with a loss of four wounded—one mortally and three pretty severely. This attack was led by Richard Brewar, John Duvail and Bert Louis, three noted desperadoes, who reside on the Biackwater. The names of the Biackwater party who were wounded are Jesse Anderson, mortally, and Andrew Testument, James Collins and Hiram Levissy.

on the Blackwater. The names of the Blackwater party who were wounded are Jesse Anderson, mortally, and Andrew Testament, James Collins and Hiram Levisay.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

The County Judge of Lee at once caused warrants to be issued for all the persons known to have been engaged in the attack and placed them in the hands of Deputy sheriff Doyle, who will do all in his power to arrest the guilty parties, and if caught they will certainly be brought to justice. The friends of the prisoners threatened to tear the juil down or have them out, and we were compelled to summon fity citizens to guard the juil at Jonesville until the Marshal could summons witnesses and get ready to start for Abingdon with the prisoners and have them tried by the United States Commissioner.

REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS.

On Wednesday, May 10, Deputy Marshal Austin, with about bity citizens, well mounted and well armed, left Jonesville for Abingdon with the prisoners and stills. This large force was necessary because of his being compelled to cross both Walin's Creek and Powell's Mountain on his way out, and having received information that any ordinary force would be attacked at one or the other of these points. On Phursday, the 17th, after crossing Clinch River, the Marshal distincts at a small guard, and on Friday night srived safely in Bristol with the prisoners and stills. The stills were safely stored at Bristol, and the prisoners were all sent on by Commissioner Glidersleeve and four committed to juil in detault of bail. We destroyed 45 fermenting tibs, 17,300 gallons much and beer, about 250 gallons singlings and a quantity of backings, and brought away all the stills and fixtures we found. The substantial citizens of Lee county stood by us nobly in this adiar, and full credit is due to them for so doing, and all seem anxious that this gang of lawless men be broken up, and are ready to render the officers any assistance in their power to bring the guilty parties to justice; and had it not been for the good citizens of Lee 1 am quite

THE NAPTHA EXPLOSION.

Coroner Ellinger empanelled a jury yesterday and went to the morgue to view the bodies of the men killed by the naptha explosion on Monday. At a late hour last night the Coroner took Rudolph Bremer's bour last night the Coroner took Rudolph Bremer's aute-mortem statement. It is as follows:—"I went to my work at the foot of Porty-first street and North River yesterday at one o'clock P. M., to superintend the donkey pumps of the napths. About ten minutes atterward I saw a flash and was thrown upon my face. I remained in this position about three seconds and covered my tace with my hat and shirt, and escaped. I did not like the use of a stool hammer in opening the bungs of the barrels. The oil was always received in bulk in large barrels."

Bremer is in a very precarious condition.

MILES' FIGHT.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. Indian Confirmation of the Fight on the Rosebud.

SITTING BULL REPORTED IN COMMAND.

Desperate Fighting and Varying Fortunes on the Field.

> IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. 1 CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., May 29, 1877.

Some Cheyenne Indians, just in from the north, report that when the last moon was very small some lorty lodges of Sioux and a lew lodges of Cheyennes were surprised in their camp on Rosebud Kiver by troops from Tongue River; that the cavalry, with some Cheyenne Indians, first charged the village, cap-turing about half of their ponies, and took possession of the lodges and what was in them, all of which was destroyed.

The cibef of the band, Lame Deer, as well as one or two other Indians were killed. These are the Indians who refused to come to the agency when Spotted Tail and Red Cloud went out, and if this blow has been given it will have a most excellent effect. They think several white soldiers were killed and say that they captured about twenty mules belonging to the

Indian scouts were sent out at once to ascertain the facts and directed to ride night and day.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS THROUGH INDIAN SOURCES-DESPERATE FIGHTING BY THE REDSKINS-FINAL SUCCESS OF THE TROOPS.

The Commercial has the following special:-The Cheyenne chief, The-Man-who-wears-the-Bear's-Shirt, came in yesterday from the northern country, and reports that Sitting Bull and some white soldiers, probably Captain Ball's command of the Second cavalry, have had a big light on the Rosebud, a stream emplying into the Yellowstone. He is not very definite as to how many days ago, but is positive that it was a big battle, lasting all day. The Indians lost four killed and wounded, and the coldlers left twenty-five dead on the field.

The bodies were scalped and mutilated in the usual

borrible manner of the savages.

VARYING PORTUNES. The soldiers surprised their camp at early dawn, attacking it before the old squaws were up to make fires. The first charge found the Sloux asleep and so unprepared that they were driven out of their tepees and from their camp, but returned charging the white soldiers and recovering some of their poules, which had been captured at the first of the white soldiers and recovering some of the fight, they also took part of the pack train mules which carried the flour and bread and ammunition for the troops. The white soldiers then charged and retook the village, which they burned with all its tepoes and robes, dried meat and plunder of every kind.

These particulars, The Man Who Wears The Bear's Shirt said be got from an Indian runner whom he met on the Little Missour. This report was not entirely credited here owing to the Cheyenne's indebutioness as to time, and because the Sioux here think Sitting Bull is not south of the Yellowstone River.

ONFIRMATION OF THE KENOKT.

To-day two Cheyennes came in and confirmed in the main the dirst report. Leutenant Phil O. Clark, of the Second cavairy, who is in charge of the Indians and who is well versed in Indian ways, has kindly given me the result of what he learned from the two last Cheyenne runners, and says he is not prepared to believe entirely the story as given, but thinks there is something credible in the report, and if there has been a light it is with Captain Ball. These two Cheyennes any that Sitting Bull had come down to the Rosebud and joined Lame Deer's band and there were about one hundred lodges in all.

Additional Batalls.

They claim to have been in Stiting Bull's and Lame Deer's camp at the time it was stracked, and that the white soldiers drove the Sioux from thoir village and bed it sgainst repeated charges of Sitting Bull and his warriors; that the white soldiers between 42 to the make of the same and captured a large number of ponies. They say Sitting Bull and his people have fled toward Powder Birer. They are reticent as to the number of lodians whiled, and do not know how many white soldiers were slain.

Sitting Bull wanted to learn through them how

whited, and do not know now many white solders were shain.

Sitting Bull wanted to learn through them how Crazy Horse had been treated here. He said he could come in and surrender with all of his people. Lame Deer and his son are reported by the first runner as among the Indians killed.

THE NEWS AT SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS SITTING BULL REPORTED IN COMMAND OF THE INDIANS.

Cuicago, Ill, May 29, 1877. Lieutenant General Sheridan has received a despatch from the Red Cloud Agency confirming the news of the Indian engagement at Little Muddy Creek on May 7. Two runners have arrived at that agency giving particluars of the location and the killed and wounded, which taily with the Bismarck despatch, and saying that Sitting Builled the band which was attacked.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS,

APACHE ATROCTTIES -- MANY WHITES KILLED --BATTLE IN WHICH WHITE HUNTERS ROUTED TWICE THEIR NUMBER.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1877.

A letter from Sweetwater, Texas, published in the Dodge City (Kan.) Times, reports that the town of Double Mountains, in the pau handle of Texas, has

Double Mountains, in the pan handle of Texas, has been captured by Apache Indians and all the stock in town ron of. No further particulars are given.

BATTLE BETWEEN HUNTERS AND RED SKINS.
The letter also states that quite a large number of hunters have been killed by Indians during the post winter, also that a fight recently occurred in the pan handle between about sixty hunters and twice that number of Indians. The bunters followed the trail of the Indians for many days to avenge the murder of Mr. Sewall, one of their number; and, though their provisions gave out, they still pursued them, living on such game as could be killed on the way. At length they came upon an Indian village, containing a number of lodges, on the bank of a small stream, and, though they had been without food for two days, commenced an attack under cover of the tanks of the stream. The fight continued several hours, until nightfall. Under cover of darkness the Indians struck their lodges and fled, taking their women and children and killed and wounded. The amount of Indian loss is unknown, but probably neavy. Several hunters were wounded, but none killed.

ment that it must take immediate steps to prevent raids across the Rio Grande, otherwise our military commander in Texas would be instructed to follow the marauders into Mexico and punish them on that soil. FIRYIOUS FOLLOY CONTINUED.

This communication is in the line of instructions of secretary Fish in January, 1873, to Minister Nelson, in which he said the lederal government of Mexico appeared to be so apathetic on this aubject of predatory incursions or so powerless to prevent such raids, that sooner or later our government would have no other alternative than to endeavor to secure quiet on the frontier by seeking the marauders and punishing them in their hunnts, wherever these may be. The Socretary said:

"Of course we should prefer that this should be done with the consent, if not with the co-operation, of Mexico. It is certain, however, that if the grievance shall be persisted in the remedy adverted to will not remain untried."

MACKENZIE'S RAID.

Subsequent to the remedy adverted to will not remain untried."

Subsequent to the communication, in May of the same year, Mexico having failed to apply the required remedy, Colonel MacKenzie pursued into Mexico and chestised the Kickapoo Indians on Mexican territory. Minister Marscal entered a protost against the incursion of Colonel MacKenzie, but our government took no notice of it, thus justifying the conduct of the military commander. Our government occupies the same position now as it asserted in 1873.

30 RECOGNITION OF DIAZ.

The action of the Cabinet to-day does not involve the question of a formal recognition of the Diaz government, but merely deals with it as the only party that can be addressed. Some weeks must necessarily elapse before a response to our demand can be received, and house there is not not likely to be any immediate nyamon of Mexican soil by United States troops.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The following is the report of President Clyde, Pacific Mail Steamship Company at the annual election o-day :-

Pacific Mail Steamship Company at the annual election today;—

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Stramship Company:—

In presenting to you, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the results of the long-rations of your company for the period ouring which the present directors have been in curred, it is proper that your attention should be called to its condition on the list of May, 1875 the date of the last circular. It was then, to all appearances, on the ewe of bankrapicy. Its debts were near \$2,000,000 to beyond its available assets. Its credit was gone its total payable selling at a rubous discount. Among the last select of the ormer floored was the execution of \$2,000,000 of bonds of the company, sedured by a mort race out it is property, and their delivery to certain the content of the execution of \$2,000,000 of bonds of the company, sedured by a mort race money either appears a super decrived of the power to rake money either appears as a constant of the property were pressure for naturent, and they at home. Creditions were pressure for naturent, and they at home. Credition were pressure for naturent, and they at home of the sediction, apply the proceeds to and the payment of their claims and book to the company for the deciency. Such was the financial condition.

The business of the company was in an equally disastrous and discouraging state. It had censed to a business upon its most important and most profusible line, that he tween New York and San Francisco. In consequence of its long neglect to pay the Panama Roll-road for transportation across the Isthmus, the road had terminated its contract, and most profusible line, that he were not that company all the advantages which this company had formerly energyed. The railroad released to transport freight or passenger for this company except at hear raile, and on payment, and had deprived it of the power to issue through bills of lading or through passenger tickets. It was also tount that all the company's ships, times and suppl

were companies. The attachments against its property were removed. Your company was time secured from its perflows condition and started on its way to renewed prosperity.

Notinwithstanding the times have been very unprontitious and the carrying trade universally depressed, and for the most part unproblable, the business of your company has been moderately prosperous. The operating expenses have been greatly reduced. The company's credit has been of the company and the directors. None of the roads of the company and the directors. None of the tonds of the company and the directors. None of the tonds of the company have been that are held by the tonds of the company have been sold. The agencies have been also in the company and the directors. None of the tonds of the company and the directors. None of the tonds of the company have been selected. The agencies have an issue an ample scoke of cools, at res and measures at its various densits. Its ships have been put in therough order at an outlay of over \$150,038, which has been charged to the expense account. From the carmings of the company and the easie of useless property to the amount of \$244,000, the indebtedness has been reduced, after deducting cash assets, trom \$2,025,037 39, May 31, 1876, to \$818,029.76 on April 30, 1877, and since that date has been still further reduced.

The company has shown itself capable of enduring and surviving great difficulties, and is the only one left which carries the American flag to numerous toreign ports, and winess staps, in case of war, could be added to the heavy of great enlargement and increased usefulness, and, if properly fostered, of benefiting the whole productive and commercial marine, will said by a proper recognition of the important postal and commercial service which the country, it is reasonable to expect that it will not be left alone to fight the battle for the equality or supremacy of American commerce, but that the government of the United States, tollowing the wice precise in the company's operations.

City of Sydney.

3. On the Victoria line, the City of Panama and the Dakota.

4. On the Panama line, the City of San Francisco, the Granada, the Colima and the Colima.

5. On the Atlantic line, the Colom and the Acapulco.

6. On the Central American line, the Salvador, the Wintchester, the Honduras and the dosta kica.

Besides these ships we have some that are laid up as unporticable for use in their present condition; but it is among the possibilities of the inture that three may at a moderate cost be so altered as to do profitable work as carriers of heavy freight, as this company has, in my ordinou, a great opportunity open to it in transporting, in connection with the Panama Railroad, the wheat of Caliminia to Europe, and in carrying between the Atlantic and Pacific ports the great body of the freight which is now carried by salling ships around Cape Horn. It is a subject to which much attention has been given and which I hope soon will receive a practical solution.

I add various statements showing the property and financial condition of the company, and in conclusion I would say that looking at the situation and prospects of the company my judgment is that there is a prosperous business and any fair treatment on the part of the government, it will, within a comparatively short period, resume its alace among the dividend paying steeks, a place it has not held since the year 1893.

WM. P. CLYDE, President.

WM. P. CLYDE, President,

| | 1870 | 1877. |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Dille nevelle | 25(0),5(0) | \$301,144 |
| Bills payable | 72.834 | 55,200 |
| inpaid oitts as can Francisco | 110,472 | 50,000 |
| Loans | | |
| Panama Railroad special loan | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| addition to notes) | 533,168 | 233,850 |
| Coal treights | 69,819 | 13,250 |
| G. R. Dibbs & Co | 23,256 | |
| Passage credits and orders | 11.700 | 8.054 |
| Unclaimed dividends | 4.484 | 1,44 |
| | 14.313 | |
| Due steamship companies | | 23,277 |
| A. D. Strauss, | 53 | - |
| Francko & Co | 1,006 | - |
| Gillies & Co | | 207 |
| Nanes Brothers | 9 | THAT SECTION |
| Cupaid birls, New York | 65,227 | 66,724 |
| Cash overdrafts, New York and Yo- | 54.615 | |
| J. S. Morgan & Co., and McCulloch | 01,013 | 0 0000 |
| & Co | 21,263 | 3,023 |
| New York taxes, 1874, claimed in | 43,000 | - |
| SHIT | 180,000 | 85.345 |
| New York taxes, 1876 | 15,333 | 60,050 |
| tillies & Co. and Isthmus grafts | 218 | 990 |
| | | |
| Totals | 2,231,921 | \$1,242,504 |
| | May 31, | April 30, |
| | 1978. | 1877. |
| Due from pursers | | \$13,852 |
| Due from agents | 20,141 | 101.429 |
| Advanced charges | | 9.258 |
| United States subsidy | | 83,333 |
| Colin McKenzie | 792 | 7004 |
| Due from steamship companies | 9.187 | 1,41/4 |
| John Elder & Co | 75,797 | 9.482 |
| South trider a Co | 16,438 | 27,400 |
| Gillies & Co. | | |
| Owners steamship Mikado | 2,477 | 2,477 |
| Due trem railroads | - | 105,006 |
| Due from British Columbian and Central American and Mexican | | |
| governments | | F 69,218 |
| Due from G. R. Dibbs & Co | | 8,525 |
| Sunary bills | 175 | 1,169 |
| Cash | | |
| | | 17.515 |

Totals \$224,442 \$424,45 Debts, after deducting cash assets, May 31, 1870, \$2,003,07 Debts, after deducting cash assets, April 30, 1877. 815,02 The steamer City of San Francisco referred to above was reported to have been lost in the Pacific Ocean of the 17th inst.

WEST POINT.

JUNE EXAMINATIONS SOON TO COMMENCE-STANDING OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

WEST POINT, May 29, 1877.
The season at this place is fully open and visitors ar-

ASSISTANT OF THE CADDREL THE SOCIETY OF THE CARDITATION TO BEXICO.

The Foliation of the Cabinet has along conference with the President on Texas border afairs.

SOTHICATION TO BEXICO.

We make to do manuscation should be all the remained that a communication should be all to Minister Poster by the Secretary of State, I married that a communication should be all the remained that a communication should be all t 68 Hunter, G. K
68 Jacksom.
41 Kirty.
70 Loder.
72 Maney.
50 Mann.
14 March.
19 Martim.
10 Massey.
75 McCr mmon.
71 McDr mon.
71 Mrb wed.
52 McMartim.
72 Maney.
73 Patten.
73 Patten.
74 Patternon.
75 Patten.
76 Read.
78 Potten.
78 Potten.
79 Potten.
79 Potten.
71 Patternon.
70 Pitimmer.
7 Price.
76 Read.
7 Price.
76 Read.
7 Safford.
71 Slaker.
78 Springett.
79 Potten.
79 Potten.
79 Potten.
70 Potten.
70 Potten.
71 Slaker.
70 Springett.
71 Slaker.
72 Wilson.
73 Wood.
74 Wilson.
75 Wood.
75 Wood.
77 Wood.
77 Wood.
77 Wood.
78 Wood.
78 Woodward. 51 Creek.
62 Day.
54 Eggleston.
58 Emmet.
25 Esterly.
3 Fisk.
63 Flipper.
55 Frederick.
74 French, F. Halverson.
29 Gaibranth, J. G.
5 Gaibranth, W. W.
24 Gaiewood.
49 Gieun. 24 Gatewood.
49 Gleon.
27 Goldman.
9 Gordon.
— Guilfoyle,
15 Hayden.
43 Hammond, R. T.
69 Hegewald.
No DECC.

OP Hegewald.

NO DECORATION CEREMONIES.

Decoration Day will not be observed in any formal manner here to-morrow, though possibly some fair hand may wreath the statue of Goueral Sedgwick with nowers.

The evening parades attract people from different points along the Hudson as they occur in the most delicious part of the day—giving visitors ample time to reach home at a seasonable nour by cars or woats.

POSTAL COMMISSION.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29, 1877. The Postal Commission is expected in Richmond on Friday and extensive preparations are making to re-

BESET M'CARTHY.

The Universalist Phonix Combate His Accuser.

HE FRIGHTENS A COUNSELLOR

An Offer to Repreach Two Thundershod Sermons

The proceedings in the McCarthy trial yesterday morning were not of so lively a character as usual, Whether the heat without had counteracted the heat within or whether the combatants had exhausted their Certain it is, however, that the morning session wa remarkably void of interest. The time of defence appears to be that the disturbances referred to by Mr. Sweetser were not occasioned by Mr. McCarthy, but existed even before the latter assumed the duties of pastor. In the evening the session was more largely attended and more excitement was manifest. It was noticed that as the trial progresses the cheers for Mr. McCarthy grow londer and the bisses against him are less manifest.

Mr. Edward Millen was the first witness called. He testified that he had surrendered his pew from a sense of judignation against the Board of Trustees in consequence of their treatment of Mr. McCarthy. He con roborated the previous witness' testimony regarding ized in strong terms Mr. Sweetser's action in sap-pressing the sermons while he pretended they were in evidence. Witness testified that Mr. McCartny had exhorted the congregation to remain perfectly true to

Mr. Isaac P. Valentine was next called. Before beginning his examination Mr. McCarthy, through his counsel, offered to prove that the Judicial Committee in the case had, on the previous day, held a secret conference with his accuser. He respectfully asked for the substance of that conference. The committee refused to give him any information, to hear the offer of proof, or to hear argument on the case. Mr. Shook protested with a few remarks, which were generally applanded, and then took an exception to the ruling.
Mr. Valentine related that Mr. Smith did not believe in the inspiration of the Bible or the resurrection of Christ. This was the cause of the trouble between Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Smith, and was partly the reason why the former had said that he had Street Church. Mr. Sweetser, in his second charge, said that this assertion of Mr. McCarthy was "false and injurious." Cross-examined by Mr. Sweetser Mr. Valentine merely reaffirmed his former statement. On redirect examination Mr. Valentine, in reply to a question from Mr. McCarthy, whether the latter had invited him to join the American Free Church,

"Far from that, you gave notice in this church that

"Far from that, you gave notice in this church that you should retire, and it you could not get a bail to preach in you would take a vacant lot. I told you that I would be one of your followers, and that if you couldn't get a hail if you would not you wacant lot was I would be there."

One of the reasons why Mr. Valentine had left the Bieecker Street Church was because Mr. McCarthy bad not been paid his just claims.

The committee here decided to adjourn until the evening, and to continue the examination with only three members of the committee at that season, Dr. Gunnison being unable to be proceed.

A NTANOK PLACE FOR A NAP.

Daring the recess Dr. Saxe and his colleague, Dr. Fisher, retired to a small undertaker's shop adjoining the coffins and there enjoyed a quiet, cooning a near the coffins and there enjoyed a quiet, cooning a coming up greatly refreshed and prepare I for the evening's work.

Mra John Biddle was first called after the evening season opened. So testified that she had come to the Bleecker Street Church about twenty-dvo years ago; became a regular attendant there soon after Mr. Sweetaer became pastor; left the Sunday after Mr. Sweetaer became that the superintendent of the Sunday after Mr. Sweetaer the church of her own free will, because at teacher, Mr. Smith, did not believe to it, she did not want to seed her child to such a Sunday school didn't believe in the resurrection of Christ; also because a teacher, Mr. Smith, did not believe to it, she did not want to seed her child to such a Sunday school; had a conversation on the subject with Mr. Sweetser; he seemed to know that a lew of the people held similar infidel notions; Mr. Sweetser admitted it; she had heard it trom several others, including Mr. McCarthy, Survey and the countries agreed to admit the prevalence of infidelity in the church as sufficiently proven by the evidence on the point a large number of which and the Mr. Sweetser, "if out the brings fifty witnesses and you bring fifty-one, you so him one better, and it will be taken for what it is

be brings filly witnesses and you bring fity-one, you go him one better, and it will be taken for what it is worth."

At precisely thrity-five minutes past seven the defendant in the Gase, the Rev Charles P. McCarthy, took the stand. A hush came over the large assembly, now numbering over five hundred. It was generally expected that some important testimony would be addiced. Thus far no real evidence had been taken. The principal evidence that Mr. Sweetser had produced consisted of papers that had been held for identification. Mr. McCarthy's reply was principally contaned to offers of proof that were accepted by the committee as such, and on which evidence was excluded on the ground of cumulative testimony. Mr. McCarthy was examined by his counsel, Mr. Shook. He stated that he had been a minister of the Gospol since the year 50. Mr. Shook—Of this contury?

Mr. McCarthy—The year fifty of this contury, (laughter.)

He then went on to state that he had been connected with the Universitist denomination in America about five years. He remembered the sermons be had preached on April 30, 1876, and one of which was published in the Herrath the next day. There was nothing in those sormons derogatory to the society, the Board of Trustees or Mr. Sweetser, except as to the word derogatory, when, he said, it was his duty to oppose what he thought to be wrong. The Herrath account was next the subject of counsel's questiona. He was questioned as to what the two sermons were. The committee did not desire to have the question put. "Oh, if your will bear with me," said Mr. McCarthy, "I will preach them both over again."

Counsellor Alien (evidently untimidated).—"Oh, no do "it, we can't hear those two sormons to-night."

Mr. Alen smited and a general burst of laughter followed this hit. Mr. McCarthy was allowed to give the two sermons in a condensed form. He repeated the points of both in less than three minutes. They were upon the articles of the Universalist creed to which he invited all his congregation to be faithful, He sai

he is happy?" said he; "that is part of my manner isms."

He was in perfect accord with the Winchester conlession of the Universalist Church, and in no sense did be consider himself outside of the denomination, with which he had tellowship, by that organization. The creed of the American Free Church was next discussed. It had been adopted by that Church unanimously. He did not consider that there was anything in it conflicting with Universalist doctrines. It was written, not for himself, but for the church, in order to draw as many people as possible into it. He claimed that that would not be going outside of Universalism, not if he should go into Dr. Crosby's church to preach. Mr. Robert F. Smith's testimony was taken up next and thoroughly overhauled, in reference to the Nashua matter he said he had had an unodicial offer to become pastor of the church there. He had not used the word calt. He had been told that the church at Nashua had been in the habit of inviting pastors and then not accepting them.

the nabit of inviting pastors and then not accepting them.

"In other words," continued the shepperd, "of doing like the learned ameus curiot had been doing here tenight—of coqueting." (Mr. Allen, it may be expisined, appeared to be engaged in a fan firstation with a handsome young lady sitting near him.) A general laugh was here indulged in at Colonel Allen's expense, in which he joined as heartily as any of the audience. Mr. McCarthy, at the conclusion of his testimony, was cross-examined by Mr. Sweetser, but no new facts were elicited.

The case was adjourned at eleven o'clock until two o'clock this afternoon.

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Elevated Railroad, endangering many lives. About helf-past three o'clock in the atternoon, as Engine No. 4, with two cars attached, and filled mostly with ladies and children, neared Franklin street, the engineer rushed the train on to the switch at that place. The shock was great. The ears careened from one side to the other, and the wheels of one side and then the other ich the tracks. There were at the time about fity passengers in the cars. A panic ensued. Ladies soreamed and rushed here and there. Some fainted. One lasty had her ankle broken. A passenger says the train was going at a great rate of speed from the time he got on till the accident happened.